## THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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#### NEW MASONIC BUILDING.

Those who travel east on First South street during the next few months, will see on a prominent corner a new building in course of construction. Beautiful in architecture, solid and substantial, this building is designed to stand ance company. for all time as a monument to Masons and Masonry in Utah. Here the lodges will make their home, here the searcher for Masonic light will find it, even as the children of Israel found a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to guide them on their journey through the wilderness.

Square men are the members of the Masonic fraternity, true brothers all of holders were not asked for an expresthem. Of their own free will and ac- sion of their views. Their money was cord they go about doing good. And if taken from them without any warrant ever a body of men worked for good on whatever. And Mr. Perkins should be the principle that the right hand has required to make it good. no business knowing what the left hand is doing, that body is the Masonic fraternity. The Masons don't figure in the newspapers very often. They do not tury and After, Lord Avebury dissound a trumpet blast to call attention cusses Sunday closing in England. to the fact that they have just relieved | Shops of every character are kept open a case of distress.

Quietly, without estentation, without people having found that it is one of hope of recompense other than the ap- their best days. Lord Avebury gives proval of their consciences and the an example of the effect of Sunday knowledge that "the Father which closing on one man, as follows: seeth in secret" shall reward them One of my correspondents writes to out at the same time being a good citi- closed. In a short time he lost most of zen. No man can obey the precepts and his little capital, and then he opened teachings of the fraternity without besecret societies, it is the rock upon And in the hundreds of generations that have come and lived and died and "I am a hatter." been forgotten since Masonry was

it by any other society.

#### THE STATE FAIR.

Just two weeks from tomorrow the state fair of 1905 will be thrown open to the public. The Herald has often said before, and it repeats now, that this institution is entitled to and should receive the hearty support and patron- by the shopkeepers abundantly justify ge of all good citizens. It is in no sense a private corporation, operated for private gain. On the contrary, it is upported in large measure by legislaive appropriations and the sole purpose of its being is to encourage the agriultural, horticultural, mining, manu- extent that the tradesmen will take the facturing and other industries of the

give their time and their ability to the concede that if there had been such a work. It should not be necessary for man he should have hanged himself. us to call attention to the fact that these gentlemen should be encouraged. low citizens is the only reward they that officers of the New York Life In

the average citizen to the fair. For the | Hotfentots. small admission fee he is required to pay he gets full, pressed down and running over measure of enjoyment. The price of a fair ticket is by no means a ionation to the Deseret Agricultural & Manufacturing society or to the state. In view of the heavy expenses that must be met this year the directors will count themselves fortunate if they are not called upon to go down into their own pockets to meet an overdraft.

But they have enough faith in the people of the state to feel reasonably sure that the receipts will come up to the expenses. They believe that the value of the fair is generally recognized. In no other way is it possible to stimulate the friendly rivalry that should prevail between those engaged rivalry that produces great things, that teaches the farmer, the stockraiser, the horticulturist the mistakes he makes and how to correct them. It spurs him on to outrun his neighbor if he can. This is true of manufactures, of poultry raising, of everything else that will pany," he exhibited in competition at the fair

There will be plenty of amusement as well as education within the fair grounds this year, and the visitor that cannot find something to interest him every hour of every day during the six days will indeed be hard to please.

#### INSURANCE AND POLITICS.

Democrats who hold policies in the New York Life Insurance company were deeply interested in the testimony of George W. Perkins, first vice president of the company, to the effect that they had indirectly contributed to the Republican campaign fund in 1896, 1900 and 1904. The amount paid over to the Republican national committee was about \$48,000 in each instance. Thus money supplied, in part at least, by Democrats, was used to bring about the defeat of the Democratic nominee for

the highest office in the gift of the peo-

In explanation of his remarkable action, Mr. Perkins said on the stand, referring to a contribution of \$48,702 in

"This payment was made after very careful deliberations. It must not be DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month, \$5 cents; three months, \$2.50; on year, \$10.00. SUNDAY—One year, \$2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY—(in advance), one year, \$1.50; six months, 75 cents. York Life Insurance company would be jeopardized by a Democratic suc-

We agree with Mr. Perkins that this must not be considered an ordinary contribution to the campaign fund." It a most extraordinary contribution. Indeed, we cannot consider it otherwise than as a distinctly criminal contribution. Mr. Perkins had no more right to give the money of the New York Life olicy-holders to a campaign committee than he had to give it to himself. It was not his own money that he gave away, and if there is any justice in New York law he will be indicted on his own confession for misappropriating a

The fact that he gave it to the Republican committee is entirely irrelevant and immaterial. His offense would have been just as grave if he had given t to the Democratic, the Populist or the Socialist committee. The cold truth is that he had no right to give it to any committee whatever, and the very least thing he and his associates can do is to return the money, with interest, to the treasury of the New York Life Insur-

A more unwarranted, highhanded proceeding was never engaged in by a supposedly reputable fiduciary agent. The assets of the company were contributed alike by Republicans and Democrats, Populists and Socialists. It was not for Mr. Perkins to say that those assets would be "jeopardized" by the success of any party. The policy-bolders were assets where the policy-bolders were assets white and vellow. supposedly reputable flduciary agent.

#### ENGLAND'S OPEN SUNDAY.

In an article in the Nineteenth Cenon Sunday in England, the trades-

openly, they go about doing good. It is me that, being much opposed to Sunnot possible to be a good Mason with- day trading, he determined to keep and made money. When he thought he ing a better man. The oldest of all had made enough he closed again, and now he writes me word that he is nearwhich those of later days are founded. ly ruined again and compelled once more to open, and he ends his letter,

We have heard people argue in favor born, there has been no improvement on of the open saloon on Sunday, on the theory that it is "the poor We congratulate the Masons on the man's club," and that he has prosperity they evidence in beginning right to go to it on his rest the construction of a new and perma- day if he wants to. But few people nent home. We know of no organiza- would argue that stores and places of tion better deserving of prosperity, business generally should be kept open none more truly prepared, none so on Sunday. This for the very good reaworthy and well qualified to carry on son that the average American can find the campaign for making the world bet- time enough to make purchases on week days Resides over here we be lieve the clerks are entitled to one day

Sunday opening, but the penalty is ment. ridiculously inadequate to ston the evil A fine of just five shillings is provided for the offense, and the profits derived them in paying it rather than close their places. Either the English law will have to be amended for the purpose of prescribing a harder penalty, or public sentiment against open Sunday shops must be worked up to such an step voluntarily.

It appears that the story of the South ural & Manufacturing society, the or- Dakota man who hanged himself ganization having charge of the fair, through remorse because he permitted receive no salaries. Yet they do not an innocent man to die on the gallows nesitate to leave their private business, for a crime he himself committed, was though this involves great sacrifice, to entirely untrue. Still, everybody will

In view of recent disclosures it would The support and approval of their fel- not be surprising if it should develop surance company have been giving It must not be understood that any away the money of the policy-holders self-sacrifice is involved in a visit from for the purchase of blankets for the

> Put your hands on your pocketbooks. A dispatch says that Mme. Humbert, the woman who swindled Paris bankers out of 12,000,000 francs, is coming to this country to live as soon as her prison sentence expires.

An unidentified man committed suicide in Washington the other day and it is rumored that he killed himself because he had no wife. And some of us will consider that a good and sufficient

An armistice has been concluded be-

tween the Russian and Japanese field

representatives. General Linevitch will in the state's varied industries. It is now breathe that long deferred sigh of relief. John D. Rockefeller says he has no use for public libraries. No wonder. Most of them contain Miss Tarbell's

"History of the Standard Oil com-

Mr. Hewlett is actually reported to be a candidate for the Republican mayoralty nomination. Some men don't know when they're well off.

#### A Positive Sentiment.

(Washington Star.) "It is feared that Komura will refuse to treat with Witte," said the man who is interested in the war in Asia.
"That, sir," responded Colonel Stillwell of Kentucky, "would be an outrage, sir. They may have their differences of opinion, but no gentleman, sir, will refuse to treat when his turn comes."

(Chicago News.) Ghri Friend-Well, dear, what do you think of your husband by this time?

The Bride-Oh, he's a duck of a man.
Girl Friend-Indeed, then I must have been mistaken. been mistaken.
The Bride-Whyl What Go you mean?
Girl Friend-I always believed him to

## In The Imperial Treasury.

#### Russia's Marvelous Jewels Which Few Foreigners Sec.

(London Tit-Bits.) "Moscow is the heart of Russia and monds. Kremlin. The writer by special permission was recently allowed to examine the priceless treasures—jewels without number, wonderful specimens of the goldsmith's art, gems of fabulous value, rubies, diamonds, samplires, enor the goldsmith's art, gems or labeleds value, rubies, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, clustered together in masses of most exquisite workmanship.

Lest the incredulous should smile, it

may be stated at the outset that the Russian state is one of the greatest

ficent ivory throne brought from Con- peror's initials in gems. stantinople by Sophia on her marriage with Ivan the Great in 1472, and many

in number and brilliancy. Among the terial.

fifty-two titles of the czar of all the Russias are—czar of Kazan, of Astrapresses of Russia are carefully prekan, of Poland, of Siberia, of Kherson; and the crowns of these once separate

kingdoms now repose in the Russian treasury.

The crown of the Crimea is a piain gold circlet—a modest violet among the sunflowers. The crown of Vladimir Monomachus is of special interest, as that monarch married the daughter of our own King Harold, succeeding to the throne of Kieff in 113. It is of rare gold filigree work on sable, surmounted by a plain cross set with pearls. A supplier and a ruby adorn the dome, and the lower part is en-

crusted with pearls, rubles, and dia-

"Moscow is the heart of Russia and the Kremlin is the heart of Moscow," is an old Russian saying, and it is to the Kremlin we must go to see the truly oriental opulence of the Russian imperial house. Few Englishmen have been privileged to gaze on the magnificent crown jewels of the Romanoffs safely housed in the imperial treasury adjoining the great palace of the Kremlin. The writer by special permission was recently allowed to expect the crown of Peter the Great is adorned with 900 diamonds, surmounted by a diamond cross rising from the centre of an immense uncut ruby, while that of the Empress Catherine II is bedizened by no fewer than 2,536 diamonds and an enormous ruby, producing a rainbow of color dazzling in its brilliancy. The crown of Michael Romanoff, the founder of the present imperial house, is surrounded by 190 briefous stones and surmounted by a precious stones and surmounted by a sigantic emerald. The coronet of the present empress is remarkable chiefly for the quality of its jewels, being bedecked with 100 of the purest gems ever brought together in a single ornament, and is said to be unequalled in the world.

The crown of the present emperor is dome shaped like a patriarchal mitre. economic units on the face of the Its chief gem is an immense ruby sup-earth; that it draws an annual net porting a cross of five very large profit of £5,000.000 from its forests, diamonds, while its base is ablaze with

court officials of charming manners face is a large sapphire surmounted by and dignified courtesy, whose grace a diamond cross, while to the orthodox and versatility at once reveal Russia's Russian not the least precious of its cultured nobility. The first room conmaterials is a piece of the true cross of tains all kinds of ancient and modern Christ. The imperial sceptre has for would have been faithless to my trust.

plumes of ostrich feathers in three colors—black, white and yellow.

An immense room full of thrones, each representing a fortune! Single thrones, double thrones, and even triple ones. Specially quaint is the Envoys from Khiva, Bokhara, Samardouble throne made for Ivan and Peter, with an opening behind, through which the young monarchs could be secretly advised by their sister Sophia. Here also is the throne of Alexis, studded with 1,223 rubles, 876 diamonds, and other precious stones; the throne of accompanying salt cellars are arranged Boris, presented to him by the shah of Persia, ornamented with hundreds of recesses by priceless tapestry. Many Persia, ornamented with hundreds of recesses by priceless tapestry. Many large pearls and turquois; the magni- of the plates are embossed with the em-

The gold plate used at the imperial banquets is truly regal. Its value is others of imposing design and great enormous owing to its abundance, the historic associations. The array of crowns is bewildering manship, and the quality of its ma-

presses of Russia are carefully pre-served, that of Catherine II being so long and heavy with gems that it kingdoms now repose in the Russian needed twelve chamberlains to support

#### PEACE-MAKING PECULIARITIES.

Contracting Parties.

in history, so, in the peace that is said In England there is a law, against to be in the making, there will be a memorable and epoch-making settle-Some people seem to imagine that when the representatives of the belligerent nations come together as the "high contracting parties," as they are called, to a treaty of peace, they can make what terms they like as between themselves, but this is not entirely the case. Here, as in the course of the var, they have to pay strict respect to sia, gone into another line of busine the canons and traditions of interna-

One of the most delicate points for ettlement in cases of this sort, where the theatre of war is so vast and when no armistice is concluded beforehand, is to determine the exact time at which treaty of peace shall become operative at certain places to which the news may be difficult to convey. Careful calculations are made and these official news arrives the belligerents at these places are justified in waging war, even though they know that at headquarters peace has been concluded.

The reason for this principle of in-ernational law is that if a combatant officer were to be expected to accept except his own government he would lay himself open to be deceived in the most serious manner, and in some ex-traordinary cases his conduct in continuing warlike acts, even though certain that peace had been agreed upon. has been justified by international tribunals, who have only made the reservation that his country shall reap no advantage from these acts, and that any land or soils that he may gain by them shall be given up afterwards.

The leading case in the matter, and that which is always quoted when disputes arise, is that which is known as the case of the Swineherd. This was an English ship which was provided with letters of marque, and which sailed from Calcutta for England be-fore the end of the period of five months fixed by the treaty of Amiens for the termination of hostilities in the Indian seas, but after the news of peace had arrived at Calcutta and after a clamation of George III requiring his subjects to abstain from hostilities from the time fixed and mentioned in this proclamation had been published in a Calcutta paper. The Swineherd had a copy of this proclamation on board, but soon after she had left port she was captured by a French vateer, the Bellona. She could offer no resistance as, taking peace for granted, she had only enough powder on board for signalling purposes.

Now, the captain of the Bellona had been informed by other vessels that peace had been concluded, he shown the proclamation, and he had no room to doubt that the intentions of the Swineherd were peaceful. However, the Swineherd was considered in France as a good prize, and international law upheld the decision for the reasons already given, so that the case. stands as a standard to the present

It is also held by international law that when peace has once been signed the late combatants are bound to look upon it as a fresh beginning, a point behind which neither side may look. There are not allowed to be officially any recriminations as to what took place before the war, and war cannot subsequently be renewed on the same grounds. If it were there would be in-

and happier state of things that arises when peace is agreed upon. Contracts entered into between business houses Points to Be Observed by the High in the rival countries before war broke out were necessarily suspended during its progress, but the law has it that. Just as in the war between Russia and is impossible, they are renewed after he most terrible conflicts are set of a signed that are renewed after happened in the meantime. Thus, Tchito, of Japan, who five years

ago agreed to sell rice to Plovski for ten years, will after the settlement of the treaty begin again to do so from the point where he left off when his tions on the Russian fleet at Port Ar-thur. In the meantime Plovski may have forgotten all about the contract and even in these hard times in Rusbut Tchito can force him to keep on buying the rice.

Another leading case shows an odd point. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the German government entered into contracts French persons for cutting wood in French forests. After peace was settled the Germans claimed that French government should allow them to complete the cutting, inasmuch as the German government had acted within its rights of making the con-tract. The French government held that the restoration of its authority over this territory had automatically concluded this contract, and eventually German acquiesced that this was law upon the subject.

#### SUPERSTITION RAMPANT.

Beliefs of Native Hindoos Which Fakirs Turn to Profit. (Metropolitan Magazine.)

Some few years ago a man whom I know bought an estate near a town of some size, and immediately on his taking possession was surprised to find that he had also taken on a strange responsibility. At the side of the road before his place was a gigantic peepul tree such as the natives believe become the residence of departed spirits in great numbers. This is a Mahometan, as well as a Brahmin, superstition. The tree was in charge of a rascally old fakir who was systematically extorting a fine revenue from the people of the community by various devices, principaly ventriloquial conversations of departed ones with their friends. He had a hut at the base of the tree. The protruding limbs almost blocked the roadway and were a great huisance, and the nightly noises about the fakir's hut were a great annoyance to the new owner of the property. He stood it as long as he could, and when one day another takir who was also a ventriloquist and had a highly trained inonkey came by, he promised him a handsome fee to rid him of the fakir of the tree. As long as the fakir was there to prophesy what dreadful things would happen if one branch of the tree were cut or broken, any attempt to clear the roadway would mean a native revolt. The second fakir secretly watched the operations of the first for a day or two and discovered that the worshipers who came brought gifts of food, money and jewels to lay before the peer of the tree, the spirit in charge of their friends spirit. The worshipers were then sent to the river to wash in a certain way by the old fakir, and he returned to the seclusion of his nut. When the worshipers returned they found him still in the hut, but the gifts were all gone, consumed by the peer of the tree, the fakir said. As a matter of fact he mad stolen out and got them meanwhile.

The second fakir ascended into the tree the third day and posted the monkey, so that the instant the old fakir's back was turned the monkey could swing by his tail and gather up all the gifts. This was done many times, till the old f Some few years ago a man whom know bought an estate near a town of

beautocornet broke off a handful and when he was not killed and returned to the people handreds of ruperal worth of gifts they had given the old tastr, the people grove the old man from the district and allowed the houseowner to do as he pleased with the peepul tree, regardless of the number of ancestors of theirs which he giverfully and with painstaking care chopped up into bits each time he tarmed it.

### FLED FROM TEMPTATION.

Briber Was Getting Close to This Honest Man's Price.

(Washington Star.) Several secret service men who have been working on the cotton crop scandal in the agricultural department were lunching in a down-town cafe the other day when the talk turned to the general subject of graft and bribery.
"I am reminded," said one of them, "of the story of an individual who was well-known in the west about a decade are a second of the story of an individual who was well-known in the west about a decade ago as a man of unimpeachable honesty and sterling integrity.

And it wasn't just a belief or a general impression, but a matter of cold, hard fact, as the circumstances had proved more than once.

"It he propend that about the time I

"It happened that about the time I mention a big eastern corporation which handled millions of dollars worth profit of £5,000.000 from its forests, mines and agricultural property; that it receives annually £8,000.000 from its communities of ex-serfs; that it owns 24,000 miles of railway; that the car when with great dighty and deliberation of nearly £1,000,000 sterling and a private annual income of nearly £1,000,000 sterling and a private times this amount.

On entering the imperial treasury the duly accredited visitor is received by the court officials of charming manners face is a large sapphire surmounted by days when a well-known individual

of \$10,000 to do a certain thing that would have been faithless to my trust. I had him shown out of the office. The next day a representative of his raised the tendered bribe to \$20,000. I refused

in exof the indignantly. Several days later the offer was raised to \$50,000, and some
time after it was increased to \$75,000.

Still I refused with scorn.

Still I refused with scorn.

"Last week the well-known individual himself again came to see me, and
offered to make the bribe \$100,000 in
cash and \$100,000 in stock, and I refused the offer and fesigned.

"And why did you resign?" asked
his former employers, gazing at him
in admiration.

in admiration. "'Gentlemen,' said the man of un-impeachable honesty and sterling integrity, 'my reputation is all I have. There has never been a spot on my name, and bribery and graft and I have been strangers all my life. Such will continue to be the case. Gentle-men, I resigned because that last offer was simply near my price."

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A Creeping Death.

Blood peison creeps up towards the teart, causing death. J. E. Stearns, Belle Plaine, Minn., writes that a grounds. If it were there would be international interference to support this principle.

The law of nations pays particular attention to the interests of private and commercial persons, subjects of the place appeared with an order away the limbs. The old man few would strike him the powers that are not war, in the new stricts of private and commercial persons, subjects out the powers that are not war, in the new stricts of private and commercial persons, subjects out the powers that are not war, in the new stricts of private and commercial persons, subjects out the powers that are not war, in the new stricts of private and commercial persons, subjects out the powers that are not war, in the new stricts of private and some stricts of private strict

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